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GDR GENERAL AND SPECIAL MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

[Comment: This report presents information on the general and special machine building industry in the GDR as given in a monograph entitled Der Allgemeine und Spezielle Maschinenbau in der Sowjetischen Besatzungszone (General and Special Machine Building in the Soviet Zone of Occupation) published (no date given) by the West German Federal Ministry of All-German Affairs. The monograph is one in the series Materialien zur Wirtschaftslage in der Sowjetischen Zone (Materials on the Economic Situation in the Soviet Zone). The monograph probably was published in early 1954.]

## INTRODUCTION

In the long-range economic plans of the GDR, and especially in the 1951-1955 Five-Year Plan, considerable emphasis was placed on investments and on the development of production in the heavy machine-building industry, which was to be expanded considerably beyond its prewar status. This concentration on the heavy machine-building industry was carried out mainly at the expense of the general and special machine-building industry; the reconstruction of this branch of industry following the war damages and dismantlings was carried out on a much smaller scale, with the result that prewar production and capacity have not been regained.

According to the New Course decreed on 9 June 1953, the plan goals for heavy industry were to be considerably reduced, while those for light industry were to be increased. For the machine-building industry, this meant that the emphasis would be shifted from heavy machine building to general machine building.

The following study of the development and present status of the general machine-building industry in the GDR is based on documents and information from GDR ministries.

## I. CONCEPT OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL MACHINE BUILDING

In the GDR as in the USSR a distinction is made between heavy machine building and general and special machine building. In general, the task of the heavy machine-building industry is to supply machinery and equipment for heavy industry, while the task of the general and special machine-building industry is to supply equipment for light industry; hence, the use to which the products are put is an important factor in determining the classification of the two branches of industry.

The general machine-building sector produces items used by all consumer groups (e.g., fittings, pumps, and compressors). The special machine-building sector produces special machines for special purposes (e.g., bakery machines, textile machines). General and special machine building are frequently referred to as "light machine building" or simply "general machine building."

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The grouping of products by branches of industry and by plan groups has been frequently revised. The plan groups for the 1953 plan year were set forth in the "Schlüsselliste zum Volkswirtschaftsplan 1953" (Code List for the 1953 Economic Plan). According to this list, the following subgroups belong to plan group IVb (general machine building):

- Chemical equipment, pumps, and compressors
- Equipment for the food and beverage industry
- Refrigeration installations
- Ventilating and heating installations (air conditioners)
- Equipment for the glass industry
- Agricultural machinery
- Construction and road-building machinery
- Equipment for the textile industry
- Equipment for light industry
- Equipment for the cellulose and rayon industry
- Fire-fighting equipment
- Equipment for public utilities (Kommunale Einrichtungen)
- Special products of the general machine-building industry: roller bearings, journal bearings, gears, and machine parts.
- Equipment for the production of paper
- Equipment for the paper and printing industry
- Toolworking equipment
- Welding equipment
- Fittings

The production of office machinery and testing machines in the GDR comes under the category of precision mechanics rather than machine building. This corresponds to practice in the USSR.

Comparison between individual plans is made quite difficult by changes in plan nomenclature in each new economic plan by the continuing adjustment of the GDR economy to the Soviet planned economy. GDR enterprises and enterprises are often uncertain about what a plan item includes and about the correct classification of products. This is especially true since the plan nomenclature list is not identical with the GDR commodity list.

## II. ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

GDR machine-building enterprises, especially the large and medium-size plants, do not fall clearly within one particular branch of industry as stated in the plan nomenclature list. Their production falls into the fields of heavy machine building, general machine building, and other plan groups.

There is similar lack of unity in the state administration of the machine-building industry. In the summer of 1948, the Ministry of Machine Building and Electrical Engineering of the German Democratic Republic was removed from the Main Department for the Light and Heavy Machine Industry of the German Central Administration for Industry, which had been set up in the fall of 1948 in the spring of 1948. In October 1948, the Main Department for Machine Building and Electrical Engineering was incorporated into the Ministry of Industry. In November 1950, this ministry was divided into three separate ministries, one of which was the Ministry of Machine Building and Electrical Engineering, which included the Main Administrations for Heavy Machine Building, General Machine Building, Vehicle Construction, Electrical Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Precision Mechanics and Optics.

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The Main Administration for General Machine Building, which included iron, sheet, and metal products in addition to those products listed under plan group IVb, was further subdivided into the following eight departments:

- Department for Machinery for the Food and Beverage Industry and the Refrigeration and Chemical Industry
- Department for Machinery for the Textile and Clothing Industry
- Department for Machinery for Agriculture and for the Construction and Wood Industries
- Department for Machinery for the Paper and Printing Industry
- Department for Sanitary Equipment and Fittings
- Department for Industrial Iron Products
- Department for Metal Products
- Department for Tools and Instruments

The Ministry of Machine Building was dissolved at the end of 1952 and the following new ministries were formed: Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, Ministry of Agricultural and Transportation Machinery, and Ministry of General Machine Building. The production of items under plan group IVb, which up to then had been concentrated mostly in the Main Administration for General Machine Building, was broken up as a result of this action. The production of chemical equipment, textile machinery, and paper-producing machinery was placed under the administration of the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building, which established main administrations for each of these categories. The production of agricultural machinery and tractors was administered and controlled by the Ministry of Agricultural and Transportation Machinery. On the other hand, the Ministry of General Machine Building was responsible for more product groups than its name indicated. It was divided into the following six main administrations: Electrical Machinery; Cable and Equipment, Radio and Telecommunications, Precision Mechanics and Optics, Light Machinery, and Iron, Sheet, and Metal Products. Only the Main Administration for Light Machinery included products in the field of general machine building which had not been assigned to other ministries.

A Ministry of Machine Building was again set up in November 1953. The present Ministry of Machine Building consists of eight main administrations, subdivided into main departments. Of these eight, the Main Administration for Heavy Machine Building is responsible for the fields which were administered by the former Ministry of Heavy Machine Building; the Main Administration for Agricultural Machine Building is responsible for the construction of agricultural machinery; and the Main Administration for Light Machine Building is responsible for all other products in the field of general machine building. [Comment: Recent information indicates that the present Ministry of Machine Building contains considerably more than eight main administrations.]

Prior to early 1953, the people-owned general machine-building enterprises subordinate to the original Ministry of Machine Building were grouped mainly under the following five VVBs (Verwaltungen Volkseigener Betriebe, Administrations of People-Owned Enterprises):

- VVB Nagma, machinery for the food and beverage industry and the refrigeration and chemical industry
- VVB LBH, agricultural, construction, and woodworking machinery
- VVB Textima, machinery for the textile and clothing industry
- VVB Polygraph, machinery for the paper and printing industry
- VVB Sanar, sanitary equipment and fittings

In line with the continued centralization of the GDR economy, the relatively independent Federations (Vereinigungen) of People-Owned Enterprises had been reorganized into Administrations (Verwaltungen) of People-Owned Enterprises in the spring of 1952. In actual practice these administrations were simply branch offices of the ministry which concerned themselves increasingly with administrative duties.)

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In the interest of better control and administration a number of especially important enterprises were separated from the VVBs, labeled "D-Betriebe" (directly administered enterprises), and placed directly under the ministry. In addition to the zonal enterprises and the "D-Betriebe," there are a relatively large number of local people-owned enterprises, cooperatives, and private enterprises, which, because of their size and production program, are of no special importance. These enterprises are under the control and supervision of local administrative organs working through the 14 Bezirk administrations and the Magistrat of the Soviet Sector of Berlin.

All the VVBs in the field of machine building were dissolved on 31 March 1953 (except the VVB LBB, which was not dissolved until 30 April 1953), and nearly all the enterprises were placed under the three machine-building ministries according to their main production category; these three ministries were subsequently consolidated into one ministry in November 1953. Before it was reorganized, the original Ministry of Machine Building had about 1,000 employees. The abolition of the VVBs and the carrying out of the duties of the three successor ministries necessitated a considerable increase in personnel; in spite of the recent merger [of the three ministries], it is not expected that a reduction in force to the previous level can be achieved in the foreseeable future.

In the field of general machine building it was impossible immediately to place the large number of enterprises directly under the ministry. Therefore, on 1 April 1953, the Main Administration for Light Machine Building set up in Halle the VVB LMB Verwaltung Volkseigener Betriebe fuer Leichtmaschinenbau, Administration of People-Owned Enterprises for Light Machine Building, which exercised administrative control over all enterprises formerly subordinate to the VVBs which had not yet been declared "D-Betriebe." This administration will be abolished after it has fulfilled its duties. At that time additional enterprises will be classified as "D-Betriebe," others will become branch plants of the "D-Betriebe" already in existence, and the remaining enterprises will be placed under communal [local] administration. After the abolishment of the VVB LMB, all people-owned machine-building enterprises will be centrally controlled and administered by a single ministry.

After the restitution act of mid-1952, there was only a relatively small number of SACs (Soviet Corporation) in the field of general machine building. The Soviets, however still had control over a few important plants for the production of chemical equipment, fittings, bearings, and gears. As agreed at the Moscow conferences of 22 August 1953, these enterprises were also returned "gratis" to the GDR government on 1 January 1954.

### III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY UP TO 1950

Before World War II, production of the general and special machine-building industry in the present area of the GDR exceeded by far the production of the heavy machine-building industry. According to the 1936 industrial census, the present area of the GDR accounted for 28.1 percent and the present area of East Berlin accounted for 3.5 percent of total German production [of general and special machinery] in that year.

According to figures compiled in 1947 in the GDR, 1938 gross production of the entire German machine-building industry totaled 4,935,000,000 Reichsmarks; the present area of the GDR accounted for 27.1 percent of this figure and East Berlin accounted for 3.5 percent. The following are the percentage shares in the 1938 production of various groups in the present area of the GDR: pump industry, 31 percent; compressor industry, 20.3 percent; machinery for the food and beverage industry, 33.6 percent; dressing and construction machinery, 31.8 percent; agricultural machinery, 22.7 percent; textile machinery, 69.1 percent; and fittings, 46.3 percent.

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The ratio of exports to production was higher for the area comprised by the GDR than for Germany as a whole. Machinery for the paper and printing industry, machinery for the food and beverage industry, equipment for sugar factories, and products of the compressor and pump industry were exported on a large scale; almost half the production of textile machinery was exported.

During the war, the general machine-building industry had to release production capacities and manpower for armaments production. The general machine-building industry was almost destroyed by war damage and by the dismantlings carried out during the period 1945-1947; the dismantlings also affected enterprises engaged in peacetime production. Enterprises not affected included only relatively unimportant plants with obsolete equipment and plants which were later to become SAGs.

It is estimated that, after the dismantlings, the capacity of various production groups was as follows (in percent of 1938 capacity): pump industry, 10 percent; compressors, 5 percent; dressing and construction machinery, 59 percent (all located in SAGs); bearings and gears, 22 percent; fittings, 47 percent (all located in SAGs); machinery for the paper and printing industry, 10 percent; paper-processing machinery, 22 percent; machinery for the production of paper, 37 percent; machinery for the food and beverage industry, 39 percent; agricultural machinery, 55 percent; woodworking machinery, 27 percent; textile machinery, 22 percent; and shoe and leather machinery, 5 percent. A large portion of these capacities were in SAGs which occupied a key position, e.g., in the production of bearings.

As long as reconstruction was not centrally planned but was under the supervision of the Laender governments, progress in reactivating the general machine-building industry was relatively good. Local officials were interested in putting the plants back in operation, and hence they supported the initiative of the plant managements and the employees. The large commodity requirements of the USSR during the first years following the war served as an incentive in rebuilding the industry. The Soviet trade and purchasing companies set up in the GDR at that time helped the enterprises officially and unofficially to procure machinery and materials so that the plants could execute the orders assigned to them.

After the founding of the German Economic Commission, central planning came into being and private initiative in reconstruction was suppressed. During the Two-Year Plan period, 1949-1950, primary emphasis was placed on the development of the heavy machine-building industry and a hamper was placed on the development of the general machine-building industry, which was compelled to yield its regained capacities (especially for heavy machine tools) to the heavy machine-building industry. The interests of the GDR economy, which would have required replacements for the dismantled machinery and equipment and a modernization of the thoroughly antiquated installations, were not taken into consideration.

At the end of 1950, the 1936 production level in the field of general machine building had not been regained. In fact, the intentional restrictions placed on production had resulted in a situation where available capacities were not being fully utilized at that time.

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#### IV. GENERAL MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY IN 1951-1955 FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Five-Year Plan law, dated 1 November 1951, does not mention the main duties of the general machine-building industry. In determining the production increases to be achieved by 1955 as compared with 1950, only the following production groups in the field of general machine building are listed: chemical pumps and compressors, to be increased by 118 percent; and agricultural machinery, to be increased by 54.3 percent. The planned value of the 1955 production of agricultural machinery was set at 102 million DM.

The reason for the curb placed on other branches of the general machine-building industry was that production goals were set too low and the material distribution plans were limited and did not give due consideration to actual requirements. The Five-Year Plan law states this restriction placed on the general machine-building industry as follows: "The production of small machines is to be limited to types required domestically and to types salable on foreign markets."

The published laws concerning the 1951, 1952, and 1953 economic plans contain no additional instructions concerning the general machine-building industry. In 1952, further restrictions were placed on the general machine-building industry so that the heavy machinery industry, which had not fulfilled its 1951 plan, could be expanded. Production capacities had to be made available for the production of heavy machinery, and orders for this type of machinery had to be taken over [by general machine-building enterprises]. The 1951 plan called for a gross turnover of 885.2 million DM for the Main Administration for General Machine Building of the original Ministry of Machine Building; actual gross turnover amounted to 979.4 million DM, or 110.6 percent fulfillment. Although the Main Administration also included the production of iron, sheet, and metal products, these figures probably apply mainly to products of the general machine-building industry. The 1952 plan called for sales amounting to 1,053,000,000 DM; this figure was also considerably exceeded.

Compared with the investment expenditures for other branches of industry, the expenditures for the general machine-building industry are quite low. Since the planned production of most groups of products considerably exceeds the capacity to produce those products, investments are restricted to projects which serve the planned industrial development of the GDR. Before the New Course was proclaimed, there was no indication that light industry and the general machine-building industry would be expanded. When the economic plan for the second half of 1953 was revised, light industry, the food industry, and other branches of the consumer goods industry were allotted 70 million DM more for investment purposes. The use of these investment funds would require an increase in the output of the general machine-building industry.

#### Production Program for Individual Groups of Products

In the general machine-building industry, primary emphasis is placed on the production of chemical equipment, pumps, and compressors. The emphasis given to the production of this type of equipment is illustrated by the fact that steps were taken in 1952 to convert other enterprises, namely, plants producing machinery for the food and beverage industry, to the production of chemical equipment. The GDR chemical-equipment industry produces all machinery and equipment required by the chemical industry. This includes complete installations for soda factories; sugar factories for processing sugar beets and sugar cane; distilling and rectification installations; refining, extraction, absorption, electrolysis, and regeneration installations; nitric- and sulfuric-acid installations; and high-pressure vacuum installations and apparatus.

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Installations for the production of oxygen and carbon dioxide are produced mainly for export. All kinds of special machines are produced for the fatty-acid, glycerine, and soap industries. The present capacity of the GDR pump and compressor industry has already surpassed the prewar capacity.

Development and design tasks to be carried out in 1953 include the following: autoclaves, low-temperature carbonization furnaces, and pumps and compressors (up to 1,000 atmospheres gauge pressure) for coal-processing and oil-refining plants; chlorine-resistant and hydrochloric-acid-resistant reaction installations constructed of coated metallic materials, synthetic carbon (Kunstkohle), silicate materials, and plastics; modernization of agitators, plastics presses (Kunststoffschneckenpressen), separators, and plastics injection-molding machines; and increased use of air-cooling systems in chemical installations.

In the production of machinery for the food and beverage industry, primary emphasis is placed on the production of fully automatic installations. Although this branch of industry had to give up some of its capacity, it is again capable of high production. Improved models of meat-processing machines are being produced, and semiautomatic or fully automatic bakery and confectionery machines are being produced. All types of fish-processing machines are being built for the fish combines in Rostock and Sassnitz. In 1953, new equipment for processing fish without waste is to be produced.

Installations for mills, malting plants, and breweries, as well as equipment for the fermentation industry, are produced mainly at the special factories in Erfurt, Grimma, Halle, and Wuerzen, which were well-known for the production of this type of equipment during the prewar period. The design of packing and filling machines needs to be improved so that savings can be made in packing material and wood.

Home and commercial refrigerators in all sizes are produced almost exclusively for export. As part of the 1953 housing construction program small refrigerators with capacities of about 30-40 liters, priced at less than 500 DM each, are to be developed for use in the homes of high-ranking officials. Large all-purpose refrigeration installations are produced, including cold-storage installations (150,000-300,000 calories), mainly for state reserve warehouses. Special refrigerators (temperature range from plus 100 to minus 100 degrees centigrade) for testing materials and finished products are produced on a large scale and delivered to the USSR as reparations.

Air-conditioning installations could be produced in much larger numbers if enough sheet and tubes were available. Production goes mainly towards filling export orders. Large numbers of air-conditioning installations were delivered to the USSR for use in theaters. Deliveries within the GDR are limited to specific branches of industry (e.g., for use in wood-drying installations). Installations for drying green fodder are to be developed in 1953 for use in LPGs (Agricultural Producer Cooperatives).

The glass industry has already been adequately equipped with glass-producing machinery, with the result that plate-glass production has exceeded the prewar production level. To eliminate existing bottlenecks in the glass industry, automatic controls for the bottle-production process were to be developed and tested in 1953. In addition, experiments are to be conducted to determine whether bottles can be produced economically from glass tubes. First of all, tube machines for the production of medicine bottles are to be constructed.

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During recent years, the agricultural machinery construction program has been expanded to include tractor-drawn machines and aggregates for the cultivation of large areas. The basis for this development was the reorganization of GDR agriculture (i.e., the consolidation of small and medium peasant farms into producer cooperatives). The production of relatively small machines and implements was increasingly curtailed, and planned production was lowered. By mid-1953, the agricultural machine-building industry had become stagnant and production plans could not be fulfilled (see Table 4 [tables are appended]).

The Central Design Office for Agricultural Machinery in Leipzig developed a large number of important new designs; however, they have not been adequately tested to justify series production. The newly designed equipment includes potato planting and harvesting machines, saddle plows, tractor-drawn combines, baling presses, etc. In 1953, emphasis was also placed on the development of machinery for plowing, planting, and root-crop harvesting. Topsoil and subsoil irrigation installations are to be developed so that soil moisture can be regulated. Special machines are to be designed for draining fields totaling 30,000 hectares in area.

The agricultural machines exhibited at the 1953 Leipzig Fair were supposed to go into series production within the year. These machines included the multiple-purpose tractor (Geraeteträger) model RS 08/15 "Maulwurf," with a hydraulic device for attaching various implements. It has a working width of 2.5 meters and can be used for harvesting potatoes and beets, for planting, and for breaking up earth. A loading belt with a lift of 2.3 meters, for loading potatoes and beets, can be attached to the "Maulwurf;" another attachment is a reaper for large areas, with a mowing capacity of 2 hectares per hour.

There is a shortage of replacement parts for agricultural machinery because replacement parts also have to be produced for West German models of equipment still used in the GDR. As of May 1953, not even 20 percent of requirements for replacement parts had been covered. Production of replacement parts is to be increased considerably in 1954.

Since forestry had been completely neglected, machines and implements for working small areas, multiple-purpose forestry implements, and attachments were supposed to be developed in 1953.

Although the production program for construction and road-building machinery is quite varied, it has not yet reached a level consistent with the planned transition to industrialization in the construction industry which must be accomplished in order to handle the large-scale construction work ordered by the Soviets to house units of the garrisoned People's Police and construction of the highway network. Therefore, orders have been submitted for the production of new transporting equipment for construction materials in 1953. The transporting of construction materials is to be mechanized with the help of concrete and mortar pumps for vertical and horizontal movement of construction materials. Efficient road-building machines for concrete and black top and earth-packing machines weighing 500-1,000 kilograms are to be designed for carrying out road-construction work. Special investment funds have been granted for increasing the capacity for producing machinery for unfinished brick plants and automatic brick-cutting machines.

The GDR has made up only a small portion of the losses resulting from dismantlings in the textile machine-building industry; consequently, the prominent position formerly held by the GDR in the quantity and quality of textile machines produced has not yet been regained. The reasons for this are that the remaining machine park is antiquated and production capacities have not been fully utilized because of irregularities in the supply of materials. Planned 1951 turnover

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of VVB Textima amounted to 91 million DM and planned losses were 1.1 million DM; actual turnover amounted to only 87 million DM, and actual losses amounted to 7.4 million DM. In addition, actual export prices (exports amount to about 85 percent of production) have been kept quite low in the interest of competitiveness.

Although numerous new designs have been developed by various enterprises and by the Central Design Office for the Textile Machinery Industry, the GDR textile machinery industry has not reached the high level achieved in the West. Moreover, the prerequisites for economical series production are lacking.

Particular emphasis was placed on the production of equipment for plants producing synthetic fibers. The 1953 research and development plan provided for the following: further development of the continuous spinning process for the synthetic-fiber program; machines of various types for the continuous spinning of polyamid fibers; development of new spinning processes, including accessories such as melting equipment, and the development of machines for further processing glass staple fibers and glass yarn; technical evaluation of recent findings in the refining process, such as superheated steam, hot air, infrared, and high-frequency drying; sonic and ultrasonic dyeing and continuous dyeing; finishing process for crease resistance; and development of modern high-capacity roll-printing machines. In order to handle the increasing production of chemical fibers (perlón and orlon), new refining machines must be designed; also, modern jute-spinning machines must be designed for export to other Soviet Bloc countries as well as machines for spinning sisal, manila hemp, and other similar long fibers. New types of machines for central laundries in housing projects, villages, and institutions are to be developed in line with the housing construction program in cities and the "socialization of villages."

The present capacity for the production of fire-fighting equipment is adequate to make up for back requirements of the GDR within the foreseeable future, provided that sufficient allocations of materials are available. In 1953, chemical fire-extinguishing processes were to be developed on the basis of domestic raw materials. Moreover, fire extinguishers were to be converted largely to the use of synthetic materials; special emphasis was to be placed on testing glass to determine whether it is suitable for this purpose. Automatic sprinkler installations were to be produced in relatively large numbers.

The production of paper-manufacturing machines increased significantly during recent years, e.g., large paper machines with a working width of 4.2 meters and high-speed machines for processing waste material from the wood industry and year-old saplings into hard fiberboard. In view of the constant reduction in the quantity of wood, new raw material preparation machines to reduce the consumption of wood were to be developed in 1953. Because of the shortage of condenser paper in the electrical industry, a machine for the production of this type of paper must be designed. Machines for the production of high-grade paper are needed for export.

The production of equipment for the printing industry, about 70 percent of which is exported, includes 96-page rotary printing machines, four-color offset machines, and rotogravure machines. In the GDR, printing equipment is supplied almost exclusively to state or state-controlled printing shops.

The GDR capacity for the production of woodworking machinery is adequate. New machines and presses for the production of wood fiberboard have been developed. Machines for the production of fibers and excelsior were to be developed in 1953 so that wood raw materials could be fully utilized. Special machines were to be designed for the economical utilization of veneer (e.g., machines for closing knotholes and glueing cracks in veneer); with the help of these machines, defective veneer sheets can be fully reclaimed. Universal wood-milling machines and sympathetic vibration frame saws (Resonanzschwinggatter) were to be developed. The design of wood-bending machines is to make possible the use of a noncutting shaping method which will result in better utilization of wood.

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Since the reduction in direct reparations orders, the fittings industry has kept pace with requirements. However, shortages of materials, especially brass and bronze, sometimes cause interruptions in production.

#### Reparations and Exports

The figures listed in Table 5 indicate a decline in reparations and deliveries to GSOV (Groups of Occupation Forces in Germany) [Soviet], which was caused by the Soviet shift in reparations requirements to some extent from products of the general machine-building industry to other products (e.g., heavy machinery).

The only plan figures available for 1953 are those pertaining to the entire Ministry of General Machine Building. According to these figures, reparations deliveries were to amount to 712.8 million DM and deliveries to GSOV were to amount to 287,550,000 DM. However, the general machine-building industry probably accounted for only a small share of the products, since the ministry also has control over numerous other production groups.

GDR foreign-trade organizations are attempting to export products of the general machine-building industry on a large scale in order to procure imports of raw materials, food, and urgently needed finished products. The plan figures for exports, however, are seldom realized in the delivery contracts, since the Soviet Bloc countries, the principal trade partners, wish to import mainly products of the heavy machine-building industry in order to expand their heavy industries.

A considerable portion of the products of the general machine-building industry is exported even though domestic requirements are by no means fully covered. In 1950, exports of various types of equipment produced by enterprises under various VVBs and by various "D-Betriebe" accounted for the following percentages of total production of the various types of equipment.

VVB Nagma: machinery for the food and beverage industry, 60 percent (exported to Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria and 20 percent exported to Greece and Denmark; cigarette machines, 50 percent exported to Bulgaria; refrigerating machinery, 70 percent exported to the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria; chemical equipment, 95 percent exported to the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

VVB LBH: grass mowers, 95 percent exported to the USSR; plows, seed drills, and sowing machines, 20 percent exported to Rumania and Hungary; cement mixers and brick-cutting machines, 40 percent exported to the USSR and Poland; complete installations for producing unfinished bricks, 100 percent exported to the USSR, Poland, and Bulgaria; sawmills and circular saws, 25 percent exported to Poland, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

VVB Polygraph: machines for use in printing shops, 25 percent exported to Poland, Bulgaria, and Rumania and 60 percent exported to South Africa, New Zealand, Indonesia, and the Netherlands; bookbinding machines, 15 percent exported to the USSR, Poland, and Bulgaria and 70 percent exported to South Africa, Australia, and the Scandinavian countries; fire extinguishers, 25 percent exported to Soviet Bloc countries and 20 percent exported to Western countries.

VVB Textima: 60 percent of total production exported to the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia; 25 percent (mainly replacement parts) to Western countries (Greece, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and India).

VVB Sanar: 65 percent of total production exported to the USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

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Magdeburg Heavy Fittings Plant: 25 percent of total production exported (partly in the form of compulsory exports) to the USSR, Poland, and Hungary.

Magdeburg Special Fittings Plant: 80 percent of total production exported to the USSR. Most of the fittings are sent to [GDR] shipyards to be installed in ships for delivery [to the USSR].

Leipzig Soil Cultivation Equipment Plant: 5 percent of total production exported to Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

First Chemnitz [Karl-Marx-Stadt] Machinery Factory: 45 percent of the large refrigerating installations exported to the USSR, Rumania, and Poland.

Halle Machinery Factory: 75-80 percent of total production exported to the USSR and other Soviet Bloc countries.

Schkeuditz Machinery and Equipment Plant: 25 percent of the refrigerators and cooling cells exported to the USSR and other Soviet Bloc countries.

Stassfurt Machinery and Equipment Plant: The principal export projects for 1952 and 1953 were: 2 soda factories for Poland and Bulgaria, 2 zinc-smelting plants for the USSR and Poland, 2 flotation installations for the USSR, 2 sugar factories for the USSR and Poland, and one hydrogenation installation for Poland.

Altenburg Sewing Machine Works: 55 percent of total production exported to the USSR and other Soviet Bloc countries, and 8 percent exported to Greece.

Saalfeld Sewing Machine Works: 55 percent of total production exported to Soviet Bloc countries, and 30 percent to Western countries.

Wittenberge Sewing Machine Works: 65 percent of total production exported to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania, and 5 percent to Denmark.

Leipzig Folding and Stitching Machinery Plant: 15 percent of total production exported to Soviet Bloc countries and 80 percent exported to Western countries.

Imports of products of the general machine-building industry are very few. Combines and special agricultural machines for the MTS and the people-owned farms have been imported from the USSR. The GDR has also imported construction machines (especially road-building machines) for carrying out construction projects ordered by the Soviets.

#### Manpower and Wages

The following table shows that the total number of workers in the VEBs subordinate to the Main Administration for General Machine Building in the original Ministry of Machine Building did not change appreciably during the period 1951-1953:

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Period	Total No of Workers		Total Wages (1,000 DM)		Output per Worker (1,000 DM)	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
1951	110,660	114,218	361,041	386,456	8,683	8,343
1952	109,200	108,760	360,150	360,180	8,715	8,533
1st half 1953	111,230	110,125	187,830	188,560	4,380	4,276
2nd half 1953	112,380	--	196,400	--	4,405	--

Failure to achieve the planned output per worker as determined by the State Planning Commission is attributable mainly to production stoppages caused by material shortages and to inadequate equipment in plants.

In comparison with other branches of industry, workers in the general machine-building industry have average incomes. Average monthly earnings in 1951 were as follows: production workers, 303.70 DM; apprentices, 75 DM; technical personnel, 466.95 DM; and commercial personnel, 344.65 DM. Wage rates for the four upper wage groups of workers in the most important general machine-building enterprises were increased in mid-1952; on 1 August 1953, the wage rates for the four lower wage groups were increased. The wage schedules are as follows in towns with the highest wage classifications (in DM per hour):

Wage Group	General Machine-Building Industry	Most Important Enterprises in the General Machine-Building Industry
1	.94	.94
2	1.02	1.02
3	1.11	1.11
4	1.18	1.18
5	1.30	1.44
6	1.43	1.78
7	1.56	2.19
8	1.73	2.70

Foremen's monthly wages have been as follows since 1 July 1952: group M I, 385 DM; group M II, 460 DM; group M III, 565 DM; and group M IV, 610 DM. Rates for engineers and technicians provide for monthly salaries ranging between 565 DM and 1,385 DM, broken down into five salary groups as follows: group J I, 565-625 DM; group J II, 690-765 DM; group J III, 840-930 DM; group J IV, 1,030-1,140 DM; and group J V, 1,255-1,384 DM.

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## V. THE SITUATION AT THE END OF 1953

In the final analysis, the general machine-building industry in the GDR would be fully capable of high production if enough materials were available to utilize production capacities. With the skilled workers now employed in the industry and with the present condition of production equipment it would be possible to achieve the prewar production volume within a short period of time.

The revision of the 1953 plan following the introduction of the New Course showed an increase in plan figures, especially for those production groups that would contribute to improving the standard of living of the population. According to plan, adequate materials are to be made available for fulfilling the plan goals. It is evident from Tables 3 and 4 [appended] that plan fulfillment during the first half [of 1953] was unsatisfactory. However, consideration must be given to the fact that some of the plan figures for the year as a whole were considerably increased. The annual plan was fulfilled because larger allocations of materials were made during the second half of 1953.

The general machine-building industry is benefiting slightly from the cancellation of investments for new work and for replacement work in the heavy machine-building industry, with the result that it may be possible to eliminate the present disproportions and to carry out urgently needed general repairs.

Design offices of the heavy machine-building industry were recently directed to accept development orders principally in the field of general machine-building so that the general machine-building industry will be able to compete on foreign markets and will be able to supply the population with good-quality products. Contrary to previous announcements, however, none of the production capacity of the heavy machine-building industry has been made available for the general machine-building industry.

In the expanded production activity of the general machine-building industry, emphasis is placed on the production of agricultural equipment. In addition, increased quantities of equipment and machinery for the textile industry are to be produced. Western countries also want to import these products. The extent to which the general machine-building industry will be successful in carrying out its obligations cannot yet be determined. An extensive production program for 1954 can be set up only if materials are actually distributed according to planned allocations. [Appended tables follow.]

## TABLES

## 1. Manpower, Sales, and Investment Figures of the Five VVBs Whose Main Production Is in Field of General Machine Building (\*1)

(in million DM)

	VVB <u>Nagema</u>	VVB <u>LBH</u>	VVB <u>Textima</u>	VVB <u>Polygraph</u>	VVB <u>Sanar</u>
Avg no of employees in 1952	14,800	13,500	14,000	7,500	9,000
1951 sales plan	132	98	91	90	68
Actual 1951 sales	130	94	87	82	69.4
1952 sales plan	161	130	101	72	74

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	<u>VVB</u> <u>Nagema</u>	<u>VVB</u> <u>LBH</u>	<u>VVB</u> <u>Textima</u>	<u>VVB</u> <u>Polygraph</u>	<u>VVB</u> <u>Sanar</u>
1951 investment plan	--	2.7	--	--	1.7
Actual 1951 investments	--	1.8	--	--	0.9
1952 investment plan	23 <sup>(*2)</sup>	3.6 <sup>(*3)</sup>	6.3 <sup>(*4)</sup>	--	0.6 <sup>(*5)</sup>

(\*1) These VVBs were dissolved as of 31 March 1953.

(\*2) The funds were to be used mainly for converting production from machinery for the food and beverage industry to chemical equipment.

(\*3) Mainly for brickworks equipment

(\*4) Mainly for equipment for producing and processing synthetic fibers (perlón).

(\*5) Exclusively for gas equipment (in connection with the utilization of gas produced at the Lauchhammer large-scale coking plant).

2. Manpower, Sales, and Investment Figures of the Most Important  
"D-Betriebe" Whose Main Production Is in the Field of General Machine Building (\*1)

(in 1,000 DM)

Enterprise	Avg No of Employees in 1952	1951			1952		
		Sales Plan	Actual Sales	Invest- ment Plan	Actual Invest- ments	Sales Plan	Invest- ment Plan
Halle Machinery Factory	2,300	18,500	14,600	350	267	21,300	--
Schkeuditz Machinery and Equipment Plant	850	11,900	13,200	--	--	12,800	--
Stassfurt Machinery and Equipment Plant	2,650	14,500	19,300	2,200 (*2)	2,400 (*2)	35,500	4,700 (*3)
First Chemnitz Machinery Factory	1,350	9,200	14,800	--	--	16,300	--
Leipzig Soil Cultiva- tion Equipment Plant	2,650	21,000	18,500	--	--	23,300	--
Altenburg Sewing Machine Works	1,380	9,300	9,700	--	--	8,900	--
Wittenberge Sewing Machine Works	1,200	8,300	8,100	--	--	8,500	--
Sealfeld Sewing Machine Works	530	3,500	<del>3,800</del>	--	--	4,200	--
Leipzig Folding and Stitching Machinery Plant	1,380	12,800	10,700	--	--	11,500	--
Magdeburg Heavy Fittings Plant	1,400	13,000	14,000	--	--	13,000	300 (*4)
Magdeburg Special Fittings Plant	810	5,400	5,800	--	--	6,800	--

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- (\*1) The number of the most important "D-Betriebe" has increased since 2 April 1953, when the enterprises were regrouped following the abolition of the VVBs.
- (\*2) For the construction of an assembly shop and foundry, including transporting and hoisting equipment.
- (\*3) Only about 30 percent capacity utilization.
- (\*4) Investments for repairs and for construction of foundry equipment.

3. Net Production for Selected Categories in  
the General Machine Building Industry, 1950-1953\*

(in 1,000 DM)

Category	Year	Total Net Produc- tion**	Breakdown of Net Production	
			SAGs	VEBs
Chemical equipment, pumps, and com- pressors	1950	116,582	62,105	54,477
	1951	130,270	71,586	58,684
	1952	138,566	--	--
	1953 plan	157,820	40,210	117,610
	Actual, 1st half 1953	70,538	21,084	49,454
Equipment for the textile industry	1950	131,086	18,512	112,574
	1951	132,840	18,863	113,977
	1952	143,605	--	--
	1953 plan	168,744	5,210	163,534
	Actual, 1st half 1953	70,264	3,482	66,782
Equipment for light industry	1950	230,412	51,833	178,579
	1951	286,704	53,026	233,678
	1952	293,876	--	--
	1953 plan	325,405	18,540	306,865
	Actual, 1st half 1953	151,002	8,763	142,239
Equipment for paper production	1950	5,238	921	4,317
	1951	4,876	864	4,012
	1952	5,126	--	--
	1953 plan	5,850	160	5,690
	Actual, 1st half 1953	2,403	72	2,331

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<u>Category</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Net Produc- tion</u>	<u>Breakdown of Net Production</u>	
			<u>SABs</u>	<u>VEBs</u>
Equipment for the paper and printing industry	1950	21,366	3,002	18,364
	1951	30,106	3,218	26,988
	1952	28,415	--	--
	1953 plan	32,510	---***	32,510
	Actual, 1st half 1953	13,822	--	13,822
Woodworking in- stallations	1950	162,603	24,316	138,287
	1951	214,280	25,272	189,008
	1952	202,605	--	--
	1953 plan	218,340	6,520	211,820
	Actual, 1st half 1953	93,525	3,432	90,093

\* 1953 plan figures are revised figures, set up following the proclamation of the New Course.

\*\* Values are given in delivery prices.

\*\*\* The SAG share in this production category is included in the production categories "equipment for paper production" and "equipment for light industry."

4. Gross Production of Agricultural  
Machinery, 1951-1953

(in 1,000 DM)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Fulfillment (%)</u>
1951	86,725	91,563	105.6
1st qr 1952	21,800	20,375	93.5
2nd qr 1952	23,350	20,908	89.5
3d qr 1952	--	23,030	--
4th qr 1952	--	15,342	--
1952 total	93,156	79,655	85.5
1st half 1953	40,070	30,900	76.9
1953 total	98,720*	98,854	100.1

\* Final plan figure; the plan was changed repeatedly during the year.

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5. Reparatons Deliveries and Deliveries to the GSOV by the  
General Machine Building Industry\*

(in million Reichsmarks or DM)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Reparations Deliveries</u>	<u>Deliveries To GSOV</u>	<u>Total</u>
1945	187.46	111.58	299.04
1946	255.76	126.63	382.39
1947	249.25	145.35	394.60
1948	191.14	186.47	377.61
1949	162.97	202.38	365.35
1950	115.32	195.24	310.56
1951	68.03	187.66	255.69
1952	52.68	170.42	223.10
1949-1952 total	1,282.61	1,325.73	2,608.35

\* The 1945-1950 figures from the Office for Reparations are based on estimates computed after deliveries had been made. Figures for 1951 and 1952 are based on current accounts of the office. It can be safely assumed that the values listed are the values of the deliveries from the plant. Indirect subsidies, secondary costs, etc. are not included.

6. The 1952 Export Plan and Its Fulfillment for Selected  
Products of the General Machine-Building Industry (\*1)

<u>Product (*2)</u>	<u>1952 Plan</u>	<u>Actual 1952 (*3)</u>	<u>1953 Delivery Contracts (*4)</u>
Equipment for the textile industry	77,789	71,604	78,280
Spinning machines	44,970	2,537 (*5)	--
Weaving-mill machinery	7,260	2,471 (*5)	--
Knitting machinery	13,401	3,572 (*5)	--
Equipment for light industry	26,066	20,211	27,430
Roller bearings	24,540	22,617	16,255
Gears	7,735	103 (*5)	--
Machinery for paper production	9,758	4,577 (*5)	--

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<u>Product (*2)</u>	<u>1952 Plan</u>	<u>Actual 1952 (*3)</u>	<u>1953 Delivery Contracts (*4)</u>
Paper-cutting machinery	4,625	2,424 (*5)	--
Bookbinding machinery	6,219	2,627 (*5)	--
Raised-type printing machinery	17,801	6,233 (*5)	--
Offset machinery	14,500	2,711 (*5)	--
Intaglio printing machinery	5,845	347 (*5)	--
Machinery for the glass industry	2,055	896 (*5)	--
Tractor-drawn plows (unit)	200	212 (*5)	--
Tractor-drawn harrows (unit)	150	14 (*5)	--
Tractor-drawn seed drills (unit)	245	46 (*5)	--
Tractor-drawn cultivators (unit)	100	-- (*5)	--
Tractor-drawn binders (unit)	5	-- (*5)	--
Construction and road-building machinery	65,922	33,286	58,540
Motor-driven road rollers (unit)	13	-- (*5)	--
Concrete mixers (unit)	38	12 (*5)	--
Crushers (unit)	67	53 (*5)	--
Pug mills (unit)	12	10 (*5)	--
Equipment for brick and roofing tile production	34,742	3,769 (*5)	--
Woodworking machinery	11,823	4,576 (*5)	--
Coolant compressors (unit)	50	21 (*5)	--
Air compressors, up to 500 cu m (unit)	1,315	1,312	930

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<u>Product (*2)</u>	<u>1952 Plan</u>	<u>Actual 1952 (*3)</u>	<u>1953 Delivery Contracts (*4)</u>
Air compressors, over 500 cu m (unit)	235	202	240
Gas compressors (unit)	85	72	82
Air blowers (unit)	156	156	170
Equipment for the food and beverage industry	60,000	17,385 (*5)	--
Refrigeration installations	26,000	4,622 (*5)	--
Air conditioners	2,077	743 (*5)	--
Fittings	54,257	39,855 (*5)	--
Cutting tools	20,000	7,482 (*5)	--
Fire-extinguishing equipment	2,000	433 (*5)	--
Autogenous welding machinery and equipment	300	156 (*5)	--

(\*1) Including trade between the GDR and West Germany.

(\*2) Unit of quantity or value is 1,000 rubles unless otherwise indicated. One ruble equals 0.832 DM (one DM equals 1.202 rubles).

(\*3) Deliveries across borders.

(\*4) As of 1 January 1953; not including orders carried over from 1952.

(\*5) Actual figures for first half of 1952 only.

7. The most Important "D-Betriebe" in the Field of General Machine Building

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
Halle Machinery Factory (formerly Halle Machinery Factory and Wegelin & Huebner)	Halle/Saale	Large refrigeration plants, sugar-producing installations, starch-producing installations, equipment for cellulose factories, distillery installations, hydrogenation installations, calcining installations, machinery and equipment for the chemical industry
Machinery and Equipment Plant (formerly a war-production plant for aircraft parts)	Leipzig-Schkeuditz	Refrigerators and cooling cells; pneumatic tools

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<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
Machinery and Equipment Plant (formerly Sauerbrey)	Stassfurt	Chemical-physical extrac- tion installations, such as soda factories, sugar factories, zinc-smelting plants, hydrogenation in- stallations, flotation in- stallations
First Chemnitz Machinery Factory (formerly Haubold)	Chemnitz [Karl-Marx- Stadt]	Large refrigeration instal- lations, installations for production of cellulose, large presses; machining of heavy parts for textile machines
VEB Kaelte (formerly Kaelte- Richter)	Berlin O 17	Refrigeration and freezing installations, low-tem- perature installations
Soil-Cultivation Equipment Plant (formerly Rudolf Sack)	Leipzig W 31	All types of soil-cultiva- tion equipment, especially tractor-drawn types
Sewing Machine Works (formerly Hermann Koehler)	Altenburg	Sewing machines for indus- trial and household use
Sewing Machine Works (formerly Singer Sewing Machine)	Wittenberge	Electrically powered in- dustrial sewing machines, electric and treadle household sewing machines
Sewing Machine Works (formerly Adolf Knoch)	Saalfeld	Electric and treadle house- hold sewing machines
Folding and Stitching Machinery Plant (formerly Brehmer Bros.)	Leipzig W 31	All types of bookbinding machinery, including gluing, cutting, stitch- ing, folding, and sort- ing machines
Heavy Fittings Plant (formerly Polte)	Magdeburg	Standard and large fittings with standard widths of 45-1,700 mm; high-pressure cast steel fittings for pressures up to 170 atmos- pheres; hydrants and roller chains
Special Fittings Plant (formerly Strube)	Magdeburg	All types of fittings for ships

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8. SAGs Whose Main Production Is in the Field of  
General Machine Building\*

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Selected Items From the Production Program</u>
Chemical Machinery Works (Mako)	Rudisleben near Arnstadt	Machinery and equipment for the chemical and food in- dustries
Leipzig Ball Bearing Factory (DKF)	Boehlitz-Ehren- berg near Leipzig	Roller bearings
Schumann & Co.	Leipzig W 31	All types of fittings
Zemag Iron Foundry and Machine Factory	Zeitz	Equipment for the chemi- cal industry
Berlin Brake Works (Knorr Brake Works)	Berlin- Rummelsburg	Air brakes
"Ernst Thaelmann" Heavy Machinery Plant (Krupp- Gruson)	Magdeburg- Buckau	Equipment and machinery for the chemical industry; in- stallations for cement factories
"Karl Liebknecht" Works (Wolf-Buckau)	Magdeburg- Buckau	Equipment and machinery for the chemical industry; in- stallations for sugar fac- tories
Polysius Machinery Factory	Dessau	Installations for cement factories
"Georgi Dimitroff" Heavy Machinery Plant (Otto Gruson)	Magdeburg- Buckau	Machinery and installations for the chemical industry; gears
"Karl Marx" Measuring In- struments and Fittings Plant (Schaeffer & Buden- berg)	Magdeburg	Fittings of all kinds; in- jection pumps; plunger pumps
"7. Oktober" Machinery Plant (Mackensen)	Magdeburg	Chemical pumps

\*[All SAGs listed here had been returned to GDR ownership by 1 January 1954.]

9. Partial List of Plants Subordinate to the  
VVB Magema

(as of end of 1952)

Principal items produced by the VVB are as follows: machinery for the  
baking, brewing, meat, alimentary paste, sugar, and dairy industries; automatic  
wrapping and sheet packing machines; cigarette machines; paper machines; refrigeration  
machinery; air-conditioning installations; chemical equipment for zinc-  
smelting installations; soda factories; cellulose-producing installations; and  
presses of all types.

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<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
Special Machinery Factory (Guhrein-Hebenstreit)	Dresden- Radebeul	Baking ovens of all types; machinery for bakeries and confectioneries
"Nikos Belojannis" Machinery Factory (Topf Sons)	Erfurt	Malting installations; grain conveyer and grain elevator installations; heating equipment
Machinery Factory and Iron Foundry (G. A. Schuetz)	Wurzen	Compressors for air and gases; installations for the production of oxygen and carbon dioxide; driers
Sangerhausen Machinery Factory	Sangerhausen	Equipment for sugar fac- tories
Tobacco and Industrial Machinery Plant (Univer- selle Mueller & Co)	Dresden A 24	Machinery for dressing, processing, and packaging tobacco
Packing and Chocolate Machinery Factory (Loesch-Gaebel)	Dresden A 27	Packing machinery for con- fections, biscuits, margarine, and soap; ma- chinery for the production of chocolate and confections
Mill Construction Plant (Buehler Bros.)	Freital near Dresden	Mill machinery and equipment
Saxonia Meat-Processing Machinery Factory (Wommer Bros.)	Leipzig W 32	Meat-processing machinery
Brewery Machinery Factory (Stavenhagen and Neitsch & Kueper)	Halle/Saale	Installations for breweries and distilleries
Germania Machinery Factory (Schwalbe & Son)	Chemnitz	Refrigeration machinery, cooling compressors, equip- ment for the chemical and related industries
DKK Scharfenstein (German Refrigeration and Power Equipment Plant at Schar- fenstein)	Scharfenstein, Kreis Zscho- pau	Cooling compressors, re- frigeration machinery, refrigerators and ice- boxes, ice-cream freezers
Ventilating and Heating Equipment Plant (Carl Wiesner)	Goerlitz- Weinhuebel	Air-conditioning installa- tions, air heaters, venti- lators, exhausters, and drying installations
Golzern-Grimma Machinery and Equipment Plant	Grimma	Installations for distill- eries and for the fermenta- tion and yeast industries
Zschachwitz Mill Construc- tion Plant (MTAG)	Dresden- Zschachwitz	Machinery and installations for mills
Halforia Works (G. L. Eber- hardt)	Halle/Saale	Machinery for bakeries and confectioneries

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10. Partial List of Plants Subordinate to the VVB LEB  
(as of end of 1952)

Principal items produced by the VVB are as follows: all types of agricultural machinery, including soil-cultivation machinery, binders, combines, grass mowers, seed drills, sowing equipment, concrete mixers, tile cutters, complete installations for the production of unfinished bricks and roofing tiles, road-construction machinery and other construction machinery, sawmills and circular saws, planing machines, and wood-grinding machinery.

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
"Neusaat" Machinery Factory (Neuhaus)	Eberswalde	Agricultural machinery, seed-processing machinery
Rathenow Thresher Factory (Richter)	Rathenow	Agricultural machinery, threshers, chaff cutters
Agricultural Machinery Factory (Franz Richter)	Doebeln	Agricultural machinery, grass mowers, hay turners, rakes
Lommatzsch Steaming Equipment Works (Buschmann)	Lommatzsch	Agricultural machinery, fodder steamers, tipping steamers
"Fortschritt" Agricultural Machinery Factory	Neustadt, Kreis Sebnitz, Sachsen	Agricultural machinery and soil-cultivation machinery
"Kombinus" Threshing Ma- chinery Plant (Hermann Raussendorf)	Singwitz near Bautzen	Agricultural machinery, threshing machinery
Steam Plow Plant (A. Heuche)	Gatersleben, Kreis Aschersleben	Agricultural machinery, soil-cultivation machinery
"Duz" Equipment Plant	Nietleben near Halle	Agricultural machinery, insecticide equipment
"Petkus" Agricultural Ma- chinery Factory (Roeder Bros.)	Wutha, Kreis Eisenach	Agricultural machinery, seed-processing machinery
Crushing Equipment Plant (Kurt von Grueber)	Teltow near Berlin	Construction machinery, crushers, mills
"Kema" (Richard Raupach)	Goerlitz	Construction machinery, ceramics machinery
"Hazel" (Hoffmann and Zinkelsen)	Zwickau	Crushers, construction machinery, brickworks machinery
"Ebawe" Building-Materials Machinery Plant (Dr Bern- hardi and Son)	Eilenburg	Construction machinery roofing-slate machinery, silica presses
"Regulus" Concrete-Mixer Plant (Anton Seelemann and Sons)	Neustadt an der Orla	Construction machinery, concrete mixers
"Hercules" Saw-Frame Plant (Carl Hofmann)	Aue/Erzge- birge	Sawmills, woodworking machinery

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<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
Match and Tool Machinery Plant (Dr Hunger)	Dresden A 41	Match machinery, woodworking machinery
"Mihoma"	Leipzig 0 5	Woodworking machinery, planing and carpentry machinery
Standard Machinery Plant (Dr Caspari and Co. and "Roma" Saw Plant)	Markranstaedt near Leipzig	Woodworking machinery, carpentry and veneering machinery
Pirna "Cyclop" Sawmill Factory (Lein Bros.)	Pirna	Woodworking machinery, saw-mills and planing machinery
Button and Brush Machinery Plant	Zwickau	Woodworking machinery; match, button, and toothbrush machinery

11. Partial List of Plants Subordinate to the VVB Textima

(as of the end of 1952)

Principal items produced by the VVB are as follows: complete textile factories of all kinds; rayon installations; installations for the production and processing of synthetic fibers; special machinery and parts; spinning machines for wool, cotton, rayon, silk, and perlon; looms; straight and circular knitting machines; cotton machines; needles for sewing machines and knitting machines; machinery for dye works, laundries, and finishing plants; various other types of textile machines, including leatherworking and shoe machinery.

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
Spinning Machinery Plant (Richard Hartmann)	Chemnitz [Karl-Marx-Stadt]	Spinning machinery
Knitting Machinery Plant (Schubert & Salzer)	Chemnitz	Flat knitting machines
Dyeing Machinery Plant (Rudolf Theu)	Chemnitz	Machinery for dye works
Circular Knitting Machinery Plant (G. Hielscher)	Chemnitz	Circular knitting machines
Flat Knitting Machinery Plant (Seyfert & Donner)	Chemnitz	Flat knitting machines
Needle Factory (Ebersbach & Kuehn)	Chemnitz	Needles for knitting machines
Loom Plant	Grossenhain	Looms and shearing machinery
Shoe Machinery Plant (Atlas Works)	Leipzig	Shoemaking machinery
Spinning Machinery Plant (Dr Bernhardt)	Leisnig, Kreis Doebeln	Wool-washing machinery

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<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
Wire and Carding Equipment Plant	Mittweida	Carding wire and carding equipment
Shoe and Leatherworking Machinery Plant (Robert Kiehle)	Moelkau near Leipzig	Shoemaking and leather-working machinery
Knitting Machinery Plant (Karl Lieberknecht)	Oberlungwitz Kreis Hohenstein-Ernstthal	Flat knitting machines
Spinning and Thread-Mill Machinery Plant (Carl Hamel)	Siegmarschoenau	Machinery for the production of synthetic fibers; twisting and loom machinery
Spinning-Nozzle Factory (Friedrich Eilfeld)	Groebzig, Kreis Koethen	Spinning nozzles
Textile Machinery Plant (Rudolf Jahr)	Gera	Textile finishing machines drying and finishing machines
Card Factory (Anton Seelmann & Sons)	Neustadt an der Orla	Carding equipment

12. Partial List of Plants Subordinate to the VVB Polygraph  
(as of end of 1952)

Principal items produced by the VVB are printing machinery, bookbinding machinery, and fire extinguishers.

<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
"Perfecta" Paper-Processing Machinery Plant (Johne Works)	Bautzen	Paper-cutting machines
"EMAG" Iron Foundry and Machine Factory	Bautzen	Papermaking machinery
"Skama" Cardboard Machinery Plant	Dresden A 16	Cardboard machinery
"Pama" Paper Machinery and Equipment Plant (Paschke & Co.)	Freiberg	Papermaking machinery
"Victoria" Printing Machinery Works (Rockstroh Works)	Heidenau near Dresden	Printing machinery
"Kohma" Printing Machinery Works (Kohlbach & Co.)	Leipzig W 33	Machinery for the graphic arts industry
"Universal" Printing Machinery Works (Kleim & Ungerer)	Leipzig W 35	Automatic sheet feeders

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<u>Name of Enterprise</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Production Program</u>
"Optima" Paper-Processing Machinery Plant (Ohr Mansfeld)	Leipzig O 29	Machinery for the graphic arts industry
"Mercedes" Printing Machinery Works (Paul Glueckner)	Leipzig O 27	High-speed presses
Printing Machinery and Type-Casting Plant (Scheiter & Giesecke)	Leipzig W 31	Double revolution high-speed presses; type[set-ting] and numbering machines
Paper-Processing Machinery Plant (Karl Krause)	Leipzig O 5	Machinery for the graphic arts industry
"Planeta" Printing Machinery Plant	Dresden-Radebeul	Offset machines
Fire Extinguisher Works (Hermann Koebe)	Luckenwalde	Fire extinguishers and motor pumps
"Minimax" Fire Extinguisher Works	Neuruppin	Fire extinguishers
"Total" Fire Extinguisher Works	Apolda	Fire extinguishers
Fire Extinguisher Works (E. C. Flader)	Joehstadt, Kreis Annaberg	Fire extinguishers and motor pumps

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